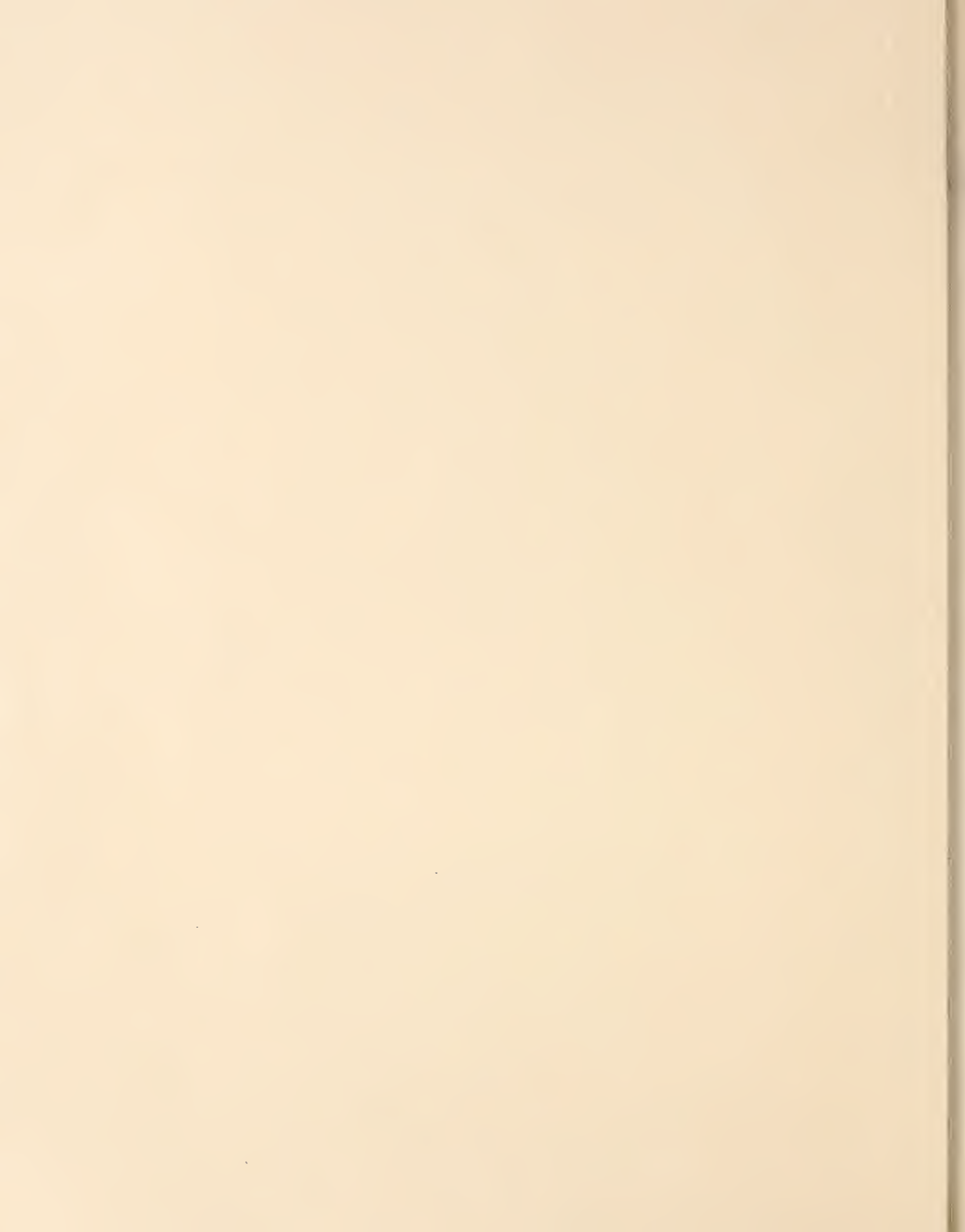


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SUGAR REPORTS

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MARKET REVIEW

Distribution of sugar by primary distributors during the calendar year 1954 amounted to approximately 8,185 thousand tons. In addition, 126 thousand tons of beet sugar, charged against the 1953 quota, moved into consumption channels in 1954. Although beet sugar was similarly marketed in December 1954 for consumption in 1955, the quantity involved was very much smaller. Also, distribution data indicate that stocks held by retailers, wholesalers, and industrial users, which were unseasonably high on January 1, 1954, were reduced during the year. The estimate of such stocks as of December 31, 1954, based on a survey being conducted for the Department by the Bureau of the Census will be available probably in March.

When last year's quotas amounting to 8 million tons were announced in December 1953, the Secretary of Agriculture stated that consumption was expected to be about 8.4 million tons, but that a negative allowance of 400 thousand tons was being made because of the stockpiling in late 1953 and to stabilize prices. In March 1954, the quotas were increased to 8.2 million tons, the quantity of quota supplies estimated as needed to meet expected consumption.

Inventories of quota sugar held by refiners and importers at the end of 1953 were the lowest year-end stocks on record. However, these stocks were supplemented by 164 thousand tons of "over-quota" sugar, i. e., sugar brought in from offshore areas or purchased in the mainland cane area for refining and holding in inventory against 1954 quotas. The entry for refining of over-quota sugar from offshore areas was not permitted in 1954, and therefore somewhat larger stocks of quota sugar were required to meet early 1955 requirements. Accordingly, in November quotas were increased an additional 50 thousand tons to 8.25 million tons. Also, in late December, deficits of 9 thousand and 1.5 thousand tons in the quotas for Hawaii and the Virgin Islands were prorated to the other three domestic areas and Cuba. Preliminary data indicate that charges against quotas for the year approximated the total of the quotas with the statutory quota for the beet sugar area being filled for the first time under the Sugar Act of 1948.

Quotas of 8.2 million tons for 1955 were announced on December 21, 1954. Although it is expected that consumption this year will be about 8.5 million tons, quotas were established 300 thousand tons below this level, partly to allow for possible error in the

estimate of demand for sugar, but mainly to help stabilize prices at levels required under the Sugar Act.

The spot price of raw sugar, duty paid at New York, ranged between 5.80 and 6.27 cents per pound during 1954, and averaged 6.09 cents for the year as compared to an average of 6.29 cents for 1953. During the first two weeks of January 1955, the price was 5.95 cents.

The wholesale price of refined sugar at New York remained at 8.65 cents per pound from the middle of November 1953 until the middle of March 1954, when it increased to 8.80 cents. On September 13, it declined again to 8.65 cents and remained there throughout the remainder of the year. The average for the year was 8.72 cents, the same as in 1953. The spread between the wholesale price of refined sugar and the price of raw sugar, duty paid, at New York was higher for each month of 1954 than for the corresponding month during the previous six years with the exception of November when it was slightly lower than in November 1953. For 1954 as a whole, the spread averaged 2.62 cents per pound as compared to 2.43 cents for 1953. However, during 1954, refined prices in other parts of the country were lower in relation to the New York price than was the case in 1953. The list price of refined beet sugar in the Chicago west territory averaged 8.35 cents per pound or .37 cent below the price of refined cane sugar at New York. The retail price in 46 cities averaged 10.5 cents per pound during the first 11 months of 1954, slightly below the 10.6 cents average for the calendar year 1953.

The price of Cuban sugar for the world market averaged 3.26 cents per pound for 1954, only .01 cent above the minimum of the zone for stabilized prices specified in the International Sugar Agreement. In 1953, the price had averaged 3.41 cents.

FACTORS AFFECTING SUGAR BEET PLANTINGS

Where alternative uses for farm resources exist, farmers consider the price relationships between various enterprises in planning their farming operations.

This section presents an analysis of the extent to which sugar beet growers consider the relationship of sugar prices to the prices of other farm products in deciding the number of acres to plant to sugar beets.

Shown below is the planted beet acreage for the 1949-54 crops. Also shown are the average New York raw sugar prices actual and adjusted by the index of prices received by farmers for all farm products for six months prior to crop planting, October to March, inclusive.

Crop year	Planted acreage (1)	New York raw sugar price (2)	Price index 2/ (3)	Price in- dex as percent of 1954 2/ (4)	Relative price (Col. 2÷ Col. 4) (5)
	(1,000)	Dollars per cwt. 1/	1910-14= 100	1954= 100	Dollars per cwt.
1949	785	5.67	266	105	5.40
1950	1,012	5.76	238	94	6.13
1951	763	6.11	293	115	5.31
1952	716	5.90	298	117	5.04
1953	815	6.27	270	106	5.92
1954	944	6.15	254	100	6.15

1/ 6 months, October to March, average prior to planting.

2/ Index of prices received by farmers for all farm products.

The index of prices received in any year represents the relationships of prices in that year to prices in the 1910-14 period. In order that the analysis and discussion may be in terms of current values instead of 1910-14 values, the index for each year is expressed as a percentage of 1954. Raw sugar prices are divided by the resulting figures to obtain the relationship of sugar prices to general farm prices in the months prior to each of the 1949-54 crop years.

The crop years 1949-54 are depicted because they represent a recent period when the influence on planting decisions of such factors as fixed prices, incentive payments, and acreage controls was not as great as in many other years. It is true that diverted acreage from other crops was a factor in 1954. However, there was a counteracting influence exerted by efforts of both the industry and Government to encourage voluntary reductions in plantings.

As the data indicate, planted beet acreage ranged from 716,000 to 1,012,000 acres during the 6-year period. As clearly shown,

changes in acreage planted to sugar beets from one year to the next cannot be explained simply by changes in the actual sugar prices prevailing prior to planting time from one year to the next. While notably in 1950 and 1953 plantings were larger and prices prior to planting time were higher than in the preceding year, an inverse relationship between sugar prices and plantings existed for the 1951 and 1954 crops.

It is evident, therefore, that growers consider factors other than just the absolute level of sugar prices in making planting decisions. The most obvious factor is the relationship of raw sugar prices to the prices prevailing for other farm products. By dividing pre-planting time sugar prices by the index of prices received by farmers for all farm products during the same period in the manner described previously, the attractiveness of sugar beets as a crop enterprise in relation to other enterprises is revealed.

The chronological record of relative sugar prices and sugar beet plantings is shown graphically in Figure 1. In contrast to the inverse relationship of absolute raw sugar prices to plantings in some years, there is a direct and close association between relative sugar prices and sugar beet plantings in each of the years. Although preplanting time relative beet sugar prices or net returns from the previous crop would have given somewhat similar results, relative raw sugar prices were associated more closely with plantings. It seems likely that growers considered raw sugar prices to a greater extent than prices or net return for beet sugar because raw sugar price information is more readily available and can be obtained in terms of daily, weekly, or monthly averages, whereas beet sugar is not traded on an exchange and net returns information can be obtained only on a seasonal basis at the end of the marketing year.

Thus it is the relative financial prospects that dictate to a considerable extent the choice between alternative enterprises. For example, the actual average sugar price prior to the planting of the 1950 crop was only 9 cents per hundredweight higher than during the same period in 1949. On the other hand, farm prices in general prior to the 1950 beet crop were considerably below those of the preceding year. This tended to increase the attractiveness of sugar beets far more than the 9 cents higher price for sugar would seem to indicate. In contrast, actual sugar prices prior to the planting of the 1951 crop were higher than before the preceding crop, but this fact was more than offset by the substantial rise in prices for other farm products.

FIGURE 1. RELATIVE PRICE^{1/} OF SUGAR AND PLANTED SUGAR BEET ACREAGE

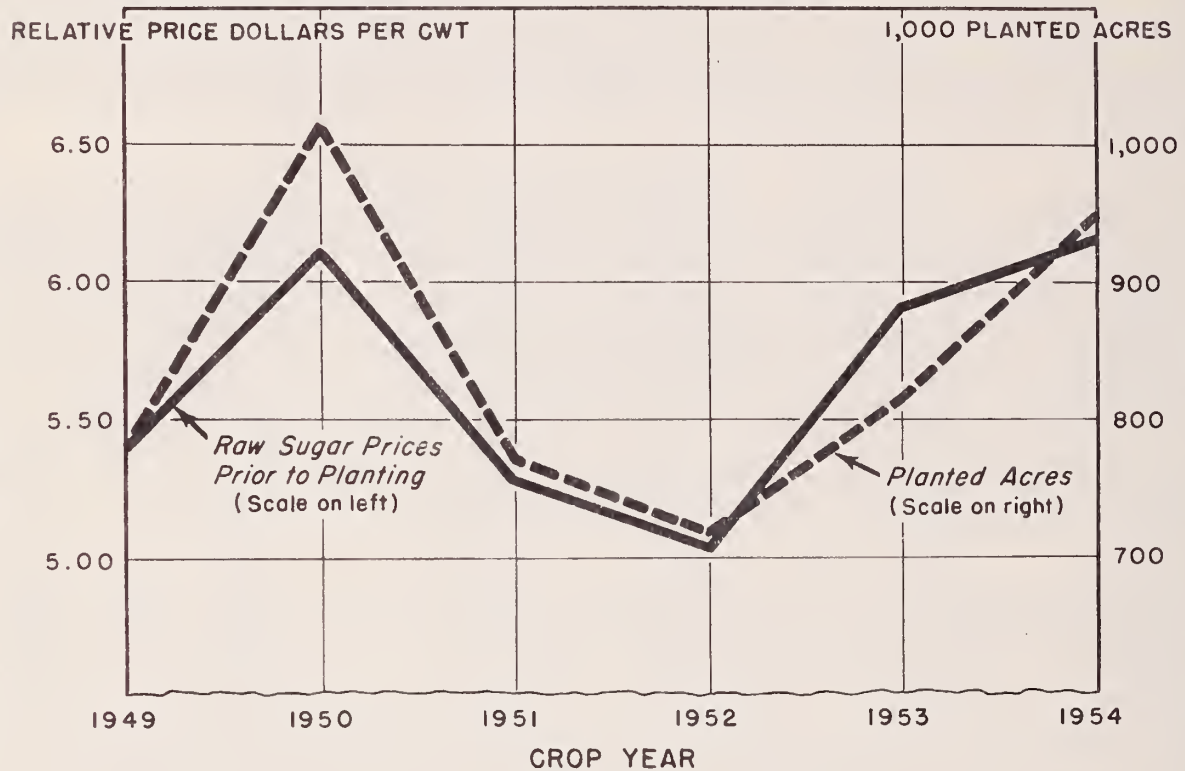
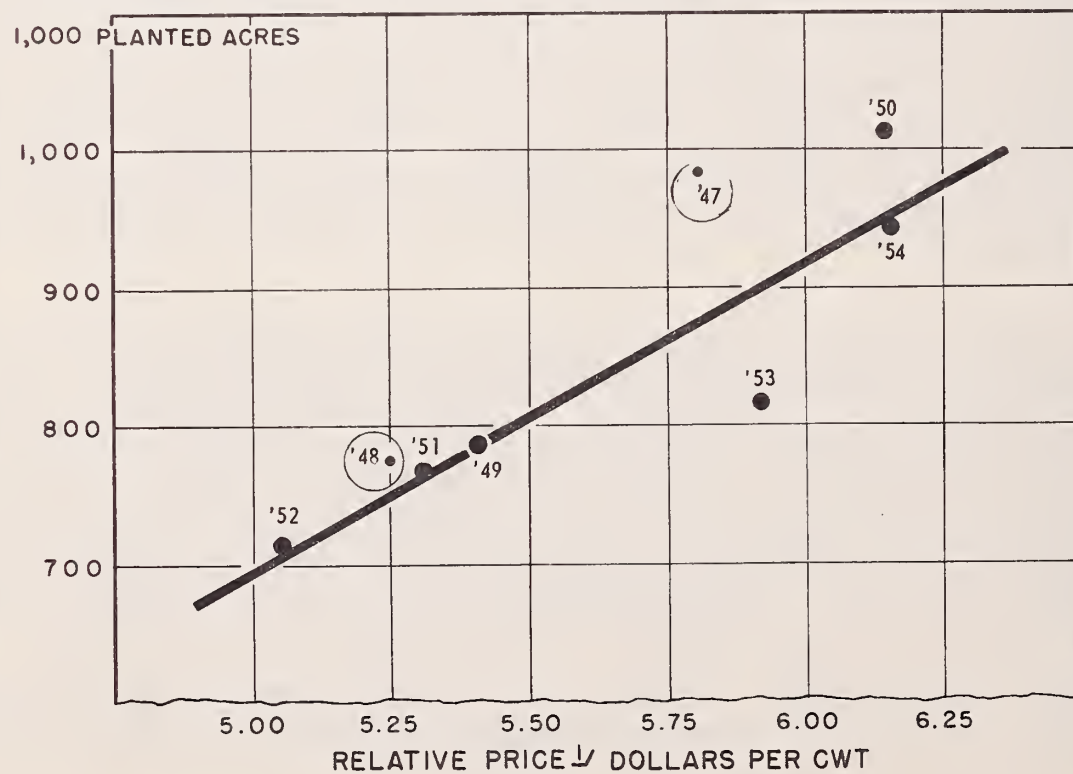


FIGURE 2. RELATIONSHIP OF RELATIVE SUGAR PRICES^{1/} TO PLANTED SUGAR BEET ACREAGE



^{1/} Figures 1 and 2: Price of raw sugar divided by price index of all farm products for months of October to March, inclusive, prior to planting.

Figure 2 shows the relationship between sugar beet plantings and relative prices for sugar. The sloping line represents the average relationship between plantings and relative prices during the 1949-54 period. For example, for each 45 cents increase per hundredweight in the relative price, there was an increase in plantings of about 100,000 acres.

The closeness of the years to the line indicates the closeness of the association of plantings to relative sugar prices prior to planting time. Four of the six years studied are virtually on the line while two of the years, 1950 and 1953, deviate somewhat. Plantings increased in 1950, but more than the increase in relative prices would indicate. Plantings also increased in 1953, but less than the increase in relative prices would indicate. Sugar prices in the fall months had been considerably higher than they were just prior to the planting of the 1950 crop, and probably optimism from that fact tended to prevail during the planting season. In December 1952 and January 1953, a sharp decline in raw sugar prices may have caused farmers not to expand their 1953 plantings to the extent relative prices over the 6-month period would suggest. Even so, production in 1953 exceeded the marketing allotment.

The crop years 1947 to 1948 are also shown in Figure 2. While the relationship between plantings and relative prices in those years fall in the same general pattern as that in the 1949-54 period, they were not used in computing the relationship because of the influence that the Commodity Credit Corporation program for the 1947 crop may have had on planting decisions with respect to both crops.

To summarize, changes in the acreage planted to sugar beets from one crop to the next in the 1949-54 period were closely associated with the price position of sugar beets relative to other farm products prior to the planting of each year's beet crop. While other factors, without doubt, influence planting decisions by beet growers, most of the variations in plantings were accounted for by this factor. A 45 cents per hundredweight increase in the relative price for raw sugar (sugar prices in relation to general farm prices) was accompanied on the average by an increase in plantings of 100,000 acres.

EFFECT OF BEET SUGAR VOLUME ON THE NET RETURNS FROM BEET SUGAR

Although in a general way sugar prices tend to follow the same pattern in all parts of the country, it has long been recognized that there are important departures. Among the notable exceptions is the fact that in areas where beet sugar is sold, prices tend to decline substantially in relation to the eastern seaboard price when the beet crops are large. In addition to depressing prices in nearby markets, the marketing pressure generated by large crops also results in higher freight costs as more distant markets are sought.

Sugar prices at any point in the country are based upon the price at New York or other seaboard cane refining city, plus the freight prepay which corresponds to the freight rate from the nearest such refining point. There are many modifications of this basic pattern and some of these modifications change from time to time. For instance, beet sugar in any market usually sells for slightly less than cane sugar and the spread may widen at times. Another significant modification: The cane basis price quoted in Chicago may be the same as or 10, 20, or 30 cents per hundredweight below the New York basis price, depending upon the current competitive situation. At times the spread in actual prices is even greater than that indicated by price quotations.

Since much of the beet sugar is produced in the West at points far removed from seaboard refineries, it is not uncommon for such sugar to sell at higher delivered prices near the factory than when shipped greater distances. At the same time, the transportation expense on that portion which is marketed at distant points is greater than on the part sold in the local or home markets. Furthermore, that portion which is shipped greater distances frequently faces highly competitive conditions in a market such as Chicago where others are also attempting to dispose of surpluses. The quantity of sugar which can be sold in home or favorable markets is relatively constant so that as crops increase substantially all of the increased quantity must be sold in less favorable markets. In years when the crop to be marketed is relatively small, the need for discounting the basis price is less, average prepaids may be higher, and freight costs are lower, thus enhancing average net returns obtained for the sugar crop.

From the viewpoint of the processor, the significant amount is not so much the billing price as it is net returns. The term "net

returns" means the billing price (basis plus prepay plus package differential) less the processing tax of 53 cents per hundredweight and all selling and delivery costs, including freight. Growers, too, are more concerned with net returns than with gross price since payments to them for sugar beets are related to the net returns obtained from the sale of sugar.

Examination of the record since World War II confirms the popular belief concerning the influence of volume. The amount by which net return for beet sugar fell short of the New York quoted price tended to be least during the marketing periods following small crops and to expand in the wake of large crops, as shown below.

Year beginning October 1 <u>1/</u>	Wholesale refined sugar price, N. Y. net (1)	Net returns from sales of beet sugar U. S. average (2)	Difference (Col. 1 - Col. 2) (3)	Beet sugar distribution (4)
				1,000 tons <u>2/</u>
		<u>Dollars per cwt.</u>		
1947	7.77	6.48	1.29	1,682
1948	7.74	6.61	1.13	1,504
1949	7.79	6.69	1.10	1,695
1950	8.21	6.96	1.25	1,755
1951	8.32	7.27	1.05	1,592
1952	8.56	7.46	1.10	1,552
1953	8.57	7.14	1.43	1,831

1/ The year October to September is the typical marketing period for the beet sugar crop.

2/ 1,000 short tons, raw value.

For purposes of analysis, the quantity of sugar marketed during the crop marketing year October 1 to September 30 is used rather than the quantity of sugar produced or the quantity marketed during the calendar year. This is done because the quantity actually marketed during the general marketing year reflects the major marketing pressure. Figure 3 shows marketings of beet sugar and the amounts by which net returns for beet sugar fell below the New York net wholesale price of refined cane sugar by marketing years starting October 1, 1947. Data for the earlier years, 1947 to 1949, appear not to reflect current conditions as well as the more

FIGURE 3. MARKETINGS OF BEET SUGAR AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE NEW YORK NET WHOLESALE PRICE OF REFINED CANE SUGAR AND NET RETURNS FROM BEET SUGAR

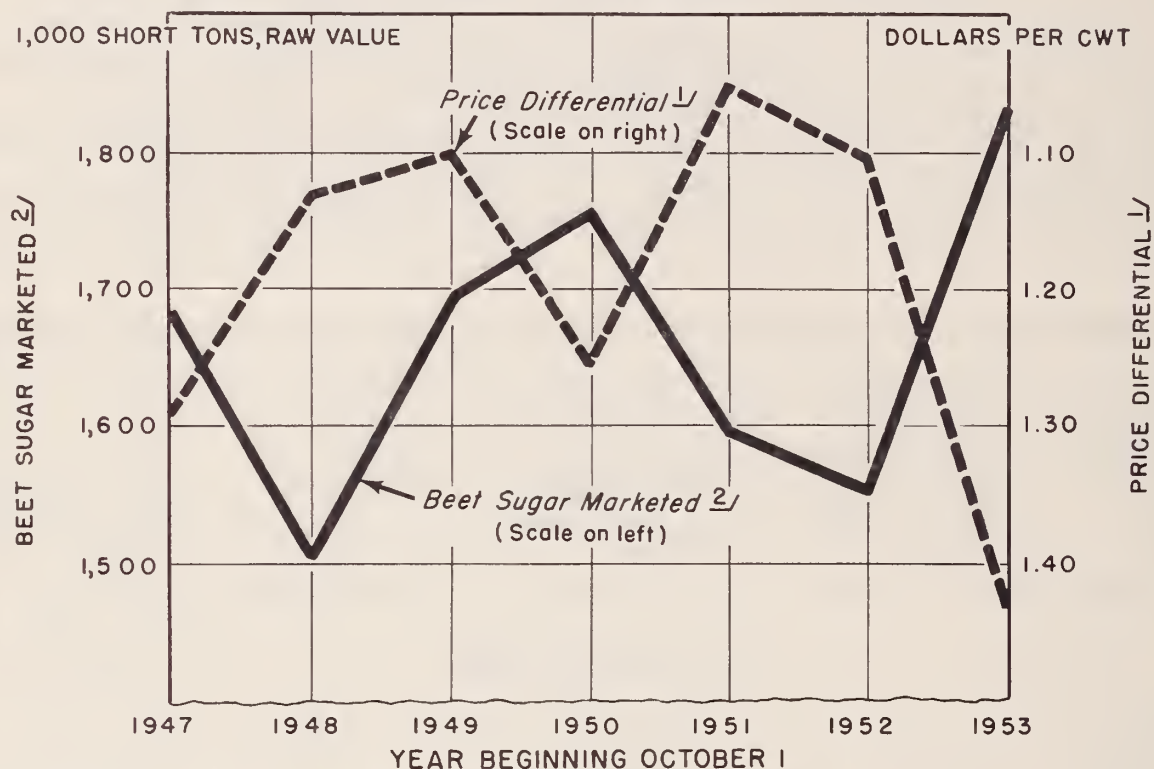
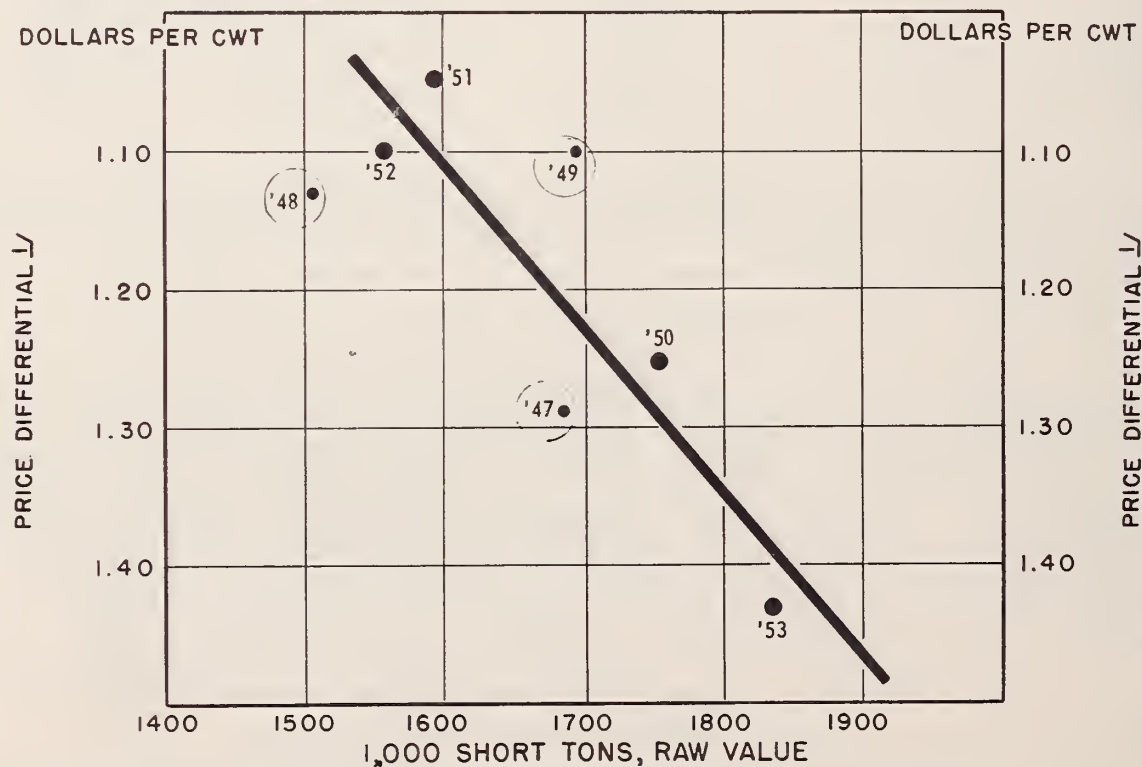


FIGURE 4. EFFECT OF VOLUME ON NET RETURNS FROM BEET SUGAR



Figures 3 and 4: \downarrow Net return from beet sugar below the New York net wholesale price of refined cane sugar.

\downarrow Beet sugar marketed during marketing periods for the crops indicated.

recent data. During the last four years (1950 to 1953 crops), the relationship has been particularly close (Figure 4). Volume has accounted for almost 80 percent of the variation in the price differential. Although volume was also a significant factor with respect to the 1947 to 1949 crops, other influences somewhat weakened the relationship.

The 1947 crop was marketed under a Government program which assured processors a definite level of returns--Government payments compensated for any deficiency in market returns. This assurance may have caused sellers to place slightly more than normal emphasis on disposing of the crop and slightly less than normal emphasis on price considerations. That year the amount by which net returns fell below the New York price was greater than would have been expected even in view of the very large crop.

The 1948 crop was much smaller and there was no Government program, but again net returns were somewhat lower than would have been expected in view of the crop size and New York sugar price quotations. Then, as in the prior year, sellers booked large quantities of sugar at the time of price increase announcements, and for months thereafter made deliveries at the former lower prices. The practice of advance bookings at the old price on the occasions of price increases still continues in the sugar industry, but it was much more extensive during the marketing seasons for the 1947 and 1948 crops than it has been since.

The 1949 crop was also a relatively small one, but that year net returns were somewhat higher than would have been expected in view of the crop size and sugar quotations. That crop was marketed during the months from October 1949 to September 1950. In June 1950, the Korean fighting broke out, a tendency to hoard sugar occurred, and prices increased. On that occasion there was very little price protection extended to customers at the old price. In that year also a strike occurred at a West Coast cane sugar refinery, and less than the usual quantity of Hawaiian sugar was sold on the West Coast. This reduced the sugar surplus in that region to one of the lowest levels of record and permitted a larger than usual proportion of the California beet sugar crop to be sold in home markets at low freight costs.

Since the 1949 crop marketing season, there also have been factors other than volume and seaboard sugar prices which have affected beet sugar net returns from year to year. But these factors have been of minor importance compared to those in the after-

math of World War II and at the start of the Korean emergency. The fluctuating dispersal of production from year to year has had an effect to the extent that higher or lower yielding net return areas were involved. Net returns for the 1953 crop may have been depressed somewhat by the anxiety of processors to sell sugar in the late months of the calendar year 1953 in anticipation of the imposition of marketing allotments at the beginning of the calendar year 1954. Net returns for the 1950 marketing season were enhanced slightly for reasons similar to those which applied to the 1949 crop: Price protection to buyers on price moves was minimized while buyers were inclined to add to inventories. But the high degree of relationship shown indicates that such influences in their net effect have been slight indeed as compared with volume changes. During that period, the tendency has been for beet sugar net returns as compared to quoted New York sugar prices to decline 12 1/4 cents per hundredweight for each additional 100,000 tons of beet sugar marketed.

SUGAR ACT OF 1948 - ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Administrative action</u>
December 23, 1954	Hawaiian and Virgin Islands 1954 quota deficit of 10,500 short tons, raw value, prorated. Prorations were made to the domestic beet and mainland sugarcane areas, Puerto Rico, and Cuba. Increases to the domestic areas were allotted to individual processors, except nine beet processors who previously had indicated inability to fill additional quantities.
December 27, 1954	Preliminary marketing allotments, effective January 1, 1955, to processors of 1955 sugar quotas for mainland cane sugar area. These to remain effective until an order based on an early 1955 hearing can be issued. Such preliminary allotments equal 80 percent of each processor's allotment for 1954 established in Sugar Regulations 814.21.
December 27, 1954	Allotments effective January 1, 1955,

Date announcedAdministrative action

to processors limited to 80 percent of the 1,180,000 short tons of the 1955 total mainland and local sugar quotas for Puerto Rico. The 80 percent allotments will remain in effect until 1954-55 production is completed and the order is amended to incorporate final production, 1954 marketings and January 1, 1955, inventory data. Also, final allotments were made of the 126,033-ton portion of the mainland quota which may be brought in for direct consumption.

December 27, 1954

Preliminary marketing allotments to processors of the 1955 sugar quota for the domestic beet sugar area. Such allotments equal 75 percent of each processor's allotment for 1954, established in Sugar Regulations 814.30. Beginning January 1, 1955, the preliminary allotments will remain in effect until an order based on an early 1955 hearing can be issued.

December 27, 1954

Minimum wage rates producers must pay sugarcane field workers in Puerto Rico during calendar year 1955. This determination continues unchanged wage and perquisites requirements in effect during the 1954 calendar year, and provides that workers irrigating sugarcane fields by gravity, formerly unclassified, shall be classed with other workers of similar skills at a basic rate of \$2.95 per 8-hour day.

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. Sugar deliveries for United States consumption in December 1954, 648,000 short tons, 154,000 tons smaller than in 1953 (when constructive deliveries of beet sugar were unusually large in anticipation of 1954 marketing allotments), but about 22,000 tons larger than in November 1954. The increase from November to December 1953 was 227,000 tons.
2. Total sugar deliveries for United States consumption for the calendar year 1954, 8,186,000 tons (preliminary), 299,000 tons less than for the 1953 calendar year.
3. Sugar stocks held by beet processors on January 1, 1955, 1,883,000 tons, up 189,000 tons from a year earlier; refiners, 446,000 tons, up 41,000; importers, 22,000 tons, up 11,000. During December, beet processors' stocks increased 147,000 tons, and refiners, 8,000; importers' stocks decreased 12,000 tons.
4. Charges to quotas for the calendar year 1954 totaled 8,253,000 tons (preliminary), of which 577,000 tons was direct-consumption sugar from offshore areas. The domestic beet and mainland cane areas supplied about 28 percent of the sugar charged to the 1954 quotas, the offshore domestic areas about 26 percent, and foreign countries about 46 percent. Puerto Rico supplied about 22 percent of the direct-consumption sugar from offshore areas, and Cuba about 65 percent.
5. Charges to 1955 quotas during the first 14 days of January totaled 166,000 tons.

Table 1.--Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January - November 1954 and 1953

	1954 (Short tons, raw value)	1953 (Short tons, raw value)
<u>Continental United States</u>		
Refiners' raw	1,076	2,725
Refiners' refined	5,313,034	5,557,640
Beet processors	1,606,326	1,482,722
Importers' direct-consumption	547,240	571,251
Mainland cane mills' direct-consumption	<u>96,725</u>	<u>99,952</u>
Total	7,564,401	7,714,290
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc.	26,917	31,098
For continental consumption <u>1/</u>	7,537,484	7,683,192
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	86,766	80,168
<u>Hawaii</u>	36,562	41,245

1/ Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad.

Table 2.--Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, November 30, 1954 and 1953

	1954 (Short tons, raw value)	1953 (Short tons, raw value)
Refiners' raw	247,146	245,324
Refiners' refined	190,939	259,362
Beet processors	1,165,098	1,062,814
Importers' direct consumption	34,456	15,825
Mainland sugarcane mills	<u>110,650</u>	<u>91,873</u>
Total	1,748,289	1,675,198

Table 3.--Raw sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts and meltings
January - November 1954

Source of supply	Stocks: Jan.1, 1954	: Receipts: (short tons, raw value)	: Meltings:	: Deliveries : for direct : consumption:	Stocks Nov.30, 1954
Cuba	17,905	2,245,830	2,234,983	176	28,576
Hawaii	59,041	925,863	905,313	-	79,591
Mainland cane	67,819	316,469	313,690	262	70,336
Philippines	29,250	953,991	963,665	222	19,354
Puerto Rico	13,414	842,057	805,766	416	49,289
Virgin Islands	-	4,279	4,279	-	-
Other countries	512	65,570	66,082	-	-
Not identifiable	-	79	79	-	-
Total	187,941	5,354,138	5,293,857	1,076	247,146

Source: Compiled from reports submitted on Form SU-15A by cane sugar refiners.

Table 4.--Refined sugar: Refiners and processors' stocks,
production and deliveries, January-November 1954

	Cane sugar (short tons, raw value)	Beet sugar (short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1954	217,064	1,122,852
Production	5,289,157	1,649,487
Received from other primary distributors	5,808	8,114
Deliveries for consumption	5,313,034	1,606,326
Deliveries to other primary distributors	8,056	9,029
Stocks, November 30, 1954	190,939	1,165,098

Source: Compiled from reports submitted on Form SU-16A and SU-11C by cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors.

Table 5.--Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks,
receipts and deliveries - January-November 1954

Source of supply	Stocks Jan.1 1954	: Receipts :	: Deliveries :	Stocks Nov.30, 1954
	(short tons, raw value)			
Cuba	2,780	372,817	351,856	23,741
Hawaii	2,194	26,563	24,723	4,034
Philippines	322	7,377	7,431	268
Puerto Rico	0	125,435	124,999	436
Other countries	6,076	38,132	38,231	5,977
Total	11,372	570,324	547,240	34,456

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-15B submitted by importers of direct-consumption sugar.

Table 6.-Mainland Sugarcane mills' stocks, production and deliveries of sugar, January-November 1954

	short tons, raw value
Stocks January 1, 1954	104,006
Production	411,798
Deliveries	
For further processing	308,429
For direct-consumption	96,725
Total	405,154
Stocks November 30, 1954	110,650

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors and processor-refiners.

Table 7. -Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, December and January-Dec.1954 and 1953

	1954 1/		:	1953	
	December	Jan.-Dec.		December	Jan.-Dec.
	(short tons, raw value)				
Refiners	427,180	5,741,290	497,463	6,057,828	
Beet processors	200,370	1,806,696	268,920	1,751,642	
Importers	15,938	563,178	11,235	582,486	
Mainland sugarcane mills	6,388	103,113	25,133	125,085	
Total	649,876	8,214,277	802,751	8,517,041	
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc.	1,457	28,374	1,043	32,141	
For continental con- sumption 2/	648,419	8,185,903	801,708	8,484,900	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 8. -Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, January 1, 1955 and December 31, 1953

	January 1, 1955 1/	December 31, 1953
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	247,109	187,941
Refiners' refined	198,637	217,064
Beet processors	1,311,682	1,122,852
Importers	22,023	11,372
Mainland sugarcane mills	104,006 2/	104,006
Total	1,883,457	1,643,235

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Not available; estimated same as December 31, 1953.

Table 9. - Final adjusted quotas and preliminary quota charges 1954

Area	Final adjusted quota	Credits for drawback of duty (short tons, raw value)	Charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty 1/ Total	
			Direct consumption sugar from offshore areas	
Domestic beet	1,803,099		1,803,099	2/
Mainland cane	500,861		500,861	2/
Hawaii	1,043,000		1,039,856	29,621
Puerto Rico	1,081,859		1,081,847	125,733
Virgin Islands	10,500		10,428	0
Republic of the Philippines	974,000		972,827	7,532
Cuba	2,723,401	5,096	2,729,208	375,483
Other foreign countries	113,280	1,605	114,879	38,609
Total	8,250,000	6,701	8,253,005	576,978
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of Philippines				
Dominican Republic	29,401	598	30,012	9,423
El Salvador	0	0	0	0
Haiti	2,635	48	2,682	0
Mexico	12,191	280	12,301	12,142
Nicaragua	7,832	0	7,899	7,899
Peru	55,302	679	56,062	3,467
Unspecified countries (those without indi- vidual prorations)	5,919	0	5,923	3/ 5,678
Total	113,280	1,605	114,879	38,609

Liquid sugar 4/

wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content

Cuba	7,970,558	7,970,558
Dominican Republic	830,894	830,894
British West Indies	300,000	0

1/ Marketed, entered, or certified for entry.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Belgium 335; British Guiana 169; Canada 997; China (Formosa) 1,113; Costa Rica 1,055; Netherlands 1,133; Panama 1,115; Hong Kong 6; Denmark, Germany, United Kingdom also entered 10 ton each under Sec. 212.

4/ 3,300 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Sec. 212.

Table 10.- Status of 1955 sugar quotas as of January 14, 1955

Area	Quota	Credit for drawback of duty	Charge to quota and offset to drawback of duty . <u>1/</u>	Unfilled balance	
				Total	Within direct consumption limits for offshore areas
short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet	1,800,000	-	25,000 <u>2/</u>	1,775,000	-
Mainland cane	500,000	-	30,000 <u>2/</u>	470,000	
Hawaii	1,052,000	-	0	1,052,000	29,616
Puerto Rico	1,080,000	-	26,222	1,053,778	118,788
Virgin Islands	12,000	-	0	12,000	
Republic of the Philippines	977,000	-	2,282	974,718	59,920
Cuba	2,667,840	-	69,515	2,598,325	370,311
Other foreign countries (see below)	111,160	-	12,705	98,455	25,089
Total	8,200,000	-	165,724	8,034,276	603,724
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines					
Dominican Republic	27,605	-	1,220	26,385	25,089
El Salvador	4,136	-	0	4,136	
Haiti	2,671	-	0	2,671	
Mexico	11,445	-	1,060	10,385	
Nicaragua	7,823	-	1,668	6,155	
Peru	51,922	-	3,199	48,723	
Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations)	5,558	-	5,558 <u>3/</u>	0 <u>4/</u>	
Total	111,160	-	12,705	98,455	

Liquid sugar

wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content			
Cuba	7,970,558	286,813	7,683,745
Dominican Republic	830,894	4,127	826,767
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Marketed, entered, or certified for entry.2/ Estimated.

3/ Belgium, 233; China (Formosa), 1,112; Costa Rica, 939; Denmark, 1,112; Hong Kong, 4; Netherlands, 1,112; Panama, 1,046. Also entered under Sec. 212, 10 tons each from Germany and United Kingdom.

4/ Applications being held pending availability of quota comprise: China (Formosa), 1,259; Costa Rica, 1,216; Denmark, 42; Hong Kong, 10; Netherlands, 935; Total, 3,462.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Commodity Stabilization Service
Sugar Division
Washington 25, D. C.
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